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SATUEDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1888.

The Political Effect of the New Jersey Liquor Law.

The liquor bill which has passed both branches of the New Jersey Legislature, and which will become a law, with or without Gov. GREEN'S signature, is an experiment in the way of combining local option with high Moense. The local option is by counties, not by township vote. One-tenth of the voters in any county can force a special election any year or every year, if they desire. The high license is not very high license. The lowest fee is \$100, in towns of under 3,000 inhabitants, and the highest is \$250, in cities of over 10,000. There are only about a dozen cities in New Jersey where the license fee

We do not believe that this hybrid scheme of restriction will work well in its practical application, or that it will remain long upon the statute books without material modifica tion. The great point of interest, however, is in the bearing of this legislation upon national politics.

The Republican leaders in New Jersey have done an extremely adroit thing. They have redeemed, on the eve of a Presidential canvass, the pledges and promises made for years past to those Republicans who regard the temperance question as the main issue in politics. They have gone to great lengths to conciliate even the impracticables among the temperance Republicans. It is for the benefit of such that they have introduced the county local option clause, the next thing to State prohibition; and this is managed in a way that will not injure the party in centres of population like Newark, Jersey City, and Hoboken. Thus they hope to win back, and undoubtedly will win back to the Republican ranks next fall, thousands of voters whose disgust with the long-continued anathy of the party in the matter of restricting the liquor traffic in New Jersey had led them over to the Prohibitionists

The political effect of this move is of vital concern to the Democrats of New Jersey and of the nation.

The Prohibitionist vote had been growing steadily in New Jersey at the expense of the Republicans. At the election of a Governor in 1885 the Prohibitionist poll reached 19,808, or more than eight and one-half per cent, of the total vote cast that year-a higher percentage of Prohibitionist strength in New Jersey than in any other State of the Union. That year the plurality of the Democratic candidate for Governor was only 8 020. That is to say, if one-half of the disaffected Repub-Heans who contributed to the Prohibitionis vote had remained with the old party, a Republican Governor would have been elected

But in 1884, at the last Presidential electhird of what it was in 1886, the majority for the CLEVELAND electors over the BLAINE electors was only 4,412. There was that year some uncertainty as to how Mr. CLEVE-EAND stood with regard to a question of supreme concern to New Jersey's manufacturing interests—the question of protecting American industries. There was no doubt whatever as to how Mr. BLAINE stood. In 1880 the majority for HANCOCK over GARFIELD in New Jersey was 2,010. Gen. HANCOCK was suspected of regarding the tariff question as a local issue of comparatively small consequence; there was no doubt as to Mr. GARPIELD'S opinion of the importance of the protective tariff. Mr. TILDEN had carried New Jersey in 1876 by 12,445 majority.

These figures show conclusively the narrowness of the Democratic margin of safety n New Jersey when the tariff question comes in. It is extremely doubtful if the Democracy, on a free trade platform, could held the State against the Republican party, even when the latter was weakened by the loss of from fifteen to twenty thousand voters acting temporarily with the Prohibionists. With a good part of these disaffected and protesting temperance Republicans conciliated and won back by the passage of the local option and high license law is needs no prophet to foretell the result of a free trade canvass in New Jersey.

The lesson stands out as clearly from this point of view as the Orange mountain against a sunset sky. New Jersey has nine otoral votes, and her nine votes are indispensable to Democratic success.

A Comical Character.

Mr. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD is a gentleman of New York who is rich, handsome, full of public spirit, plous, of unexceptionable charoter and intentions, and distinguished for the correctness of his deportment and the propriety of his walk and conversation. Yethe does not seem to exercise the influence on the community to which he would appear to be entitled by reason of his moral elevation. Why is this?

Great and many as the moral excellencies of Mr. SHEPARD are, his usefulness is impaired by one lack in his make-up, though it does not in any respect detract from the sthical beauty of his character. He is utterly deficient in a sense of humor, and takes himself too seriously. The consequence, unhappily, is that nobody else regards him seriously, and he becomes provocative of humor in other people of much

less moral sublimity. Mr. SHEPARD is now deeply stirred because the Fifth avenue omnibuses are run on Sunday, and he wants to get an injunction to prevent what he looks upon as a desscration of the holy day and of a thoroughfare for which he has a surprising veneration. The old petition of the carriage owners against the innovation again

solemnly explain and defend his position on the Fifth avenue omnibus question.

Yet, as usual, Mr. SHEPARD provokes only merriment where he would produce serious conviction, so absurd is his attitude in its solemn inconsistency. He and his fellow petitioners drive to church on Sundays in their private carriages, with the result that the pavement in front of the churches. Dr. HALL's, for instance, is lined with hundreds of such carriages. That they may go in the greater state, they are attended by footmen in addition to the coachmen. So many vehicles of course cannot pass through Fifth avenue without making a loud rumble and roar, and their use, so unnecessary, except for purposes of display, involves equally unnecessary labor on the part of hundreds of

Mr. SHEPARD and his friends are Sabbatarians. "If we throw away the Sabbath," he says, "we abandon the whole moral law," and he speaks of the running of the omnibuses on Sunday as "contrary to Gop's Fourth Commandment." Now, here is that Commandment:

"Remember that theu keep hely the Sabbath day. Siz days shalt then labor and do all thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord, thy Gon. In it thou shall do no manner of work; thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man servant, and thy maid ser vant, thy cattle, and the stranger within thy gates."

The Jews who pretend to render any obe dience to their law, therefore, never drive to the synagogue, no matter what their wealth nor how many their carriages and servants. If the late Mrs. NATHAN was too ill to walk to the synagogue, and yet desired to go there to offer up her prayers, her sons carried her on a litter. You never see lines of carriages before the synngogues of the faithful Jews, Mr. Shepard; yet by driving to church in your elegant equipages you and your fellow petitioners persistently violate the Commandment which you apply to the first day and hold to be still binding. Mr. SHEPARD, too, is the fortunate possessor of bonds and stocks of rallroads which regularly run steam and horse cars on the first day of the week, and takes his interest and dividends with trangull happiness.

But, owing to his lamentable deficiency in humor, he cannot understand why he provokes merriment only when he tries to prevent other people from driving to church on Sunday, and condemns them for disobedience to the Fourth Commandment.

When he opposes the Sunday omnibus on secular grounds he is not less absurd. 'Why is the district of homes," he asks, "so bound to and around Fifth avenue?" And he answers that it is "because transportation on the Sabbath has not been permitted there." Out of the million and a half of people a few thousand only live in what he calls "the district of homes," and, so far from Sunday transportation not being permitted there, horse cars run in Madison avenue and elevated and horse cars in Broadway and Sixth avenue, to the pecuniary profit of Mr. SHEPARD.

Of all the thoroughfares in town, the Fifth avenue, too, is the busiest on Sunday. Besides the carriages of the people who are protesting against the omnibuses for the convenience of others, there is a steady stream of vehicles of all sorts going to and from the Park at a smart pace. The Fifth avenue, therefore, is about the noisiest, least Sabbathlike street in town on Sunday, and the omnibuses, used of necessity, are few in comparison with the private carriages used for display or pleasure merely.

Mr. SHEPARD declares that this avenue "will descend to the level of Canal street" if the omnibuses continue to run on Sunday, and that "there is no such line of homes stretching eastward toward Grand Street Ferry, because the people suffered Sunday traffic to surge through those streets, and the homes fled." But, in fact, Grand street and Canal street are almost as quiet as village roads in comparison with the Fifth avenue on Sunday, with omnibuses or without.

Therefore it is that Mr. ELLIOTT F. SHEP-ARD, so serious and so unexceptionable, has come to be regarded as a comical character.

A Discussion Without Result.

Having wisely given up further discussion of WALT WHITMAN and the "Leaves of Grass," the ladies and gentlemen of the likely to be useful to "LARRY." The friends down on Thursday evening to a debate on sectarianism in religion, a subject not less provocative of discord, it may be true, but otherwise better suited to a fashionable and intellectual assemblage.

No women took part as disputants, and perhaps that was well, for their partisanship in religion is apt to be strong, and they are not often able to conduct a theological discussion with the calmness befitting a subject so elevated, in that respect however, resembling too closely the men theologians of all times. But on Thursday evening the debate was conducted throughout with great and commendable decorum, though the contestants were Protestant clergymen of different denominations, a Roman Catholic priest, and a broker who seemed to represent nothing

except religious indifference. The circumstance that these men could debate such a subject with entire good temper undoubtedly indicates that sectarian feeling is not now so violent as it was formerly. Even ten or fifteen years ago it would not have been practicable for Congregational, Episcopal, Unitarian, and Roman Catholic clergymen to debate together, and with an agnostic, the grounds of their separation in religion. But sectarian partisanship among Protestants has of late lost its old time bitterness. They are more tolerant of the Church of Rome, as an ally against a common foe, and if, as is so often the case, their own faith is shaken, they listen with secret approval to the agnostic's indiffer-

In fact, so far as we can discover, there was only one very decided opinion expressed by the clergymen during the debate, and that came from Dr. BURTSELL, the Roman Catholic. He argued, of course, that the only cure for sectarianism is for everybody to come into the Church of Rome, in which there is and can be no sectarianism. In other words, according to him, sectarian division is merely the consequence and punishment of the rejection of the one Church. At the other extreme, Mr. Nichols, the layman, took the agnostic view that the claims of all the sects and churches are not proven; or, if we interpret him rightly, that they are all vainly undertaking to solve an unsolvable

Of course, then, it was not possible for the disputants to find a common ground on which to carry on their contest, and the decision of the question of sectarianism was not reached. But it was made apparent anew that Protestantism necessarily involves sectarian division, for it recognizes the right of private interpretation and private judgment, under which, as the human mind is constituted, there must always be a great variety of religious convictions. The right to divide is inherent in Protestantism, which makes the conscience of the individual, not the authority of a church, the judge of his religious obligations, and of what his ecclesiastical relations shall be.

The only thing, therefore, for Protestants appears in the newspapers, probably at his to do is to respect each other's inevitable dif-ews charge, and he rises to publicly and ferences of opinion as to religious duty, and

to accept sectarianism as a logical and healthy consequence of their rejection of ecclesiastical authority over their consciences and convictions.

The Alethometer, the Hand Organ, and the Divvle.

This somewhat surprising question comes to us from Rochester, and as a guarantee of good faith it bears a signature which we recognize as that of a reputable and responsible citizen:

"Will you please inform me what an alethometer is and what it is used for !"

Can it be that so well informed a person as our Rochester friend is not yet aware of the mighty moral struggle now in progress in the Second ward, or of the ingenious little instrument which science has devised for measuring and recording the results?

Our friend will find all of the details which he desires in the columns of THE SUN and other New York newspapers for the past three weeks. If no file of a New York journal is readily available, he can get the information in almost any one of the newspapers of Rochester, where the public interest in the conflict between "LARRY" GODKIN of the Second ward and his divvie of unveracity seems to be hardly less intense than here. Let him consult, for instance, the recent numbers of Mr. PURCELL's Union and Advertiser, a print which is ably and generously supporting "LARRY" GODKIN's better nature in this fight, and which wastes no sympathy whatever on the divvie.

The name of the Godkin alethometer is derived from the Greek distant, truth, and mircov, a measure. It is called the GODKIN alethometer because it was invented especially for the measurement of "LARRY' Godkin's progress toward complete victory over the celebrated divvle of unverseity which has dominated for years the better nature of that much-harassed citizen of the Second ward. The beauty of the alethometer is that, while its principle of construction is so simple that a child of 11 can understand and operate it, the most exacting requirements of scientific accuracy are fully met. It registers with absolute precision from day to day the exact situation in the Second ward upon a scale which assumes 100 as the point of entire veracity. When 100 is reached the mere announcement of the fact will indicate to anxious millions that "LARRY" has won, and that his divvle has skipped forever.

We have explained various forms of the alethometer, all equally satisfactory in practical use. It makes little difference whether you employ the cribbage board and peg system, the sealing-wax headed pins on the horizontal scale of 100, the dial alethometer, or the wire strung with a hundred buttons. We have even heard of cases where in the absence of any more elaborate appliance a book or pamphlet of just one hundred pages was found to answer every purpose, the observer marking "LARRY'S" progress by turning down the corner of the page bearing the proper number. Of course, that is a rude sort of alethometer. The instrument lends itself readily to decorative purposes, and feminine taste, with the aid of colored ribbons and floss silks, can construct at small expense an alethometer which will be an ornament to any parlor in Monroe county.

We may announce, while on this subject, that the "LARRY" GODKIN alethometer stood yesterday at 19, the highest register since the war began.

A very meritorious and practical suggestion is furnished by a correspondent whose letter appears in another place. The idea that good music, played softly in an adjoining apartment, would have the effect of strengthening and sustaining "LARRY" in his fierce struggle with his divvie, deserves thoughtful consideration. We are inclined to think that if the hand organ were really a good one, and if careful censorship were exercised as to the music rendered within "LARRY's" hearing, the result would be

beneficial to him and bad for the divvie. All such practical suggestions, when offered in good faith and in a spirit of sympathy with 'LARRY" in the terrible stress of his undertaking, will be welcomed by THE SUN. Our columns are open to any idea that seems supporters of the divvie, if any suc there be, should address their communications elsewhere.

A Business Revolution in England.

The speech of Mr. HENRY CHAPLIN in the House of Commons on Monday night was devoted to the long-existing depression of British agriculture. No intelligent man of any party now disputes that British agriculture is substantially broken down. The great supply of corn and meat for the people of the United Kingdom is imported. Wheat, beef, mutton, all the great staples of tood, are furnished from abroad at prices with which it is impossible for the British farmer to compete. Mr. CHAPLIN estimates the losses of the British farmers in one year at fifty million pounds, or two hundred and fifty million dollars.

But is there hope of any improvement in this situation? With the rent of the land in England and the expense of its cultivation, the British farmer cannot expect to produce wheat, beef, mutton, or any of the great staples of food any cheaper than he produces them at present; and there is no reason to suppose that the cost of importing them from the United States, Australia, South America, or any other foreign country, will be seriously increased. Accordingly, the British farmer cannot look forward to anything but loss and ruin. His crops when harvested are now not worth as much as they have cost him; and this is pretty sure to be the case next year and for an indefinite

period to come. The truth of this terrible picture, as drawn by Mr. CHAPLIN, was not questioned in the House of Commons. On the part of the Government Lord JOHN MANNERS said that they had no specific to offer; the best they could do was to hope that the markets might be come more favorable; and the only remedia measure which they had thought of is the establishment of a department of agriculture

with a Cabinet Minister at its head! A more impotent conclusion could not be reached. A Cabinet Minister, whose chief duty would be to note the progress of decay in the great fundamental business on which fifty years ago the whole fabric of British society rested!

The most recent outrage perpetrated by the famous White Caps of southern Indiana and Ohio includes a woman among its help less victims. The ostensible purpose of this band is the punishment of misdemeanor which the law of those States does not prevent and it indicates a perverted, turbulent, and anarchical condition of society. The "best of the region seem to approve the citizens methods adopted by these masked night riders, who thus, unauthorized, organize themselves into a tribunal which, for various offences, condemns a woman to the ignoming of public castigation. Be a woman's sins what they may, no man

has any right to subject her to violent usage in chastisement thereof. The firm hand of the law may subject her to such merciful discipline as shall tend to awaken, revivify, and liberal as the education of womanitness within are to be devoted.

her, but let not man quench and destroy it forever by degrading correction or indelicate

reproof.

These White Caps diagrace the States of Ohio and Indiana, and the law should get after them.

Mr. CLEVELAND has occasionally done some shrewd pieces of politics, and now if he would recall Mr. PRELES from London pretty quick and send there some man like CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY of Boston, he would do the

It is funny to see how free the free traders and Mugwumps are in telling the Demo-crats whom they must nominate for President. They have settled the thing in their own minds, and all that the Democrats have to do is to obey their directions.

What! new States let into the Union before the November election? Well, we reckon not.

The trouble with the Globe-Democrat's atest Presidential ticket, HISCOCK and HALE, is that it possesses the fatal quality of alliteraion so destructive of Republican hopes. That obstacle does not stand in the Democratic path, and if they should nominate HILL and HOLMAN. or Coleman and Cooper, or Hewitt and Han-RISON, OF VOORHEES and VANCE, OF CLEVELAND and Cantistie, superstition would play no part in arraying the forces against them.

We watch with some curiosity the development of the latest slang word which has got itself into the newspapers of this country. mean, of course, the word "fake," which apcears to signify a lie, a fraud, a story which has no foundation in fact, and which is published by such a newspaper as the World for the purpose of imposing upon the public, and getting money on false pretences. This word has long figured in the thieves' dictionary, and it is our impression that it may be found in that choice repertory of this ves' slang which is contained in the latter part of BULWER's brillight novel of "Pelham." It is of Celtic origin, and philologists deduce it from faigh, to get, to acquire, to steal. It also has some relationthough very likely this is American and modern to the Oriental word fakir, a begging dervish or Mohammedan monk, who combines piety with dirty habits and lives on the contributions of the credulous. Some of those fakirs more or less genuine, have made their appearance in this country, where they have figured as a sort of circus performers endowed with juggling tricks and superior wisdom as a means f imposing upon the public.

As a piece of slang, this thieves' word is quite repulsive, and yet we find it used by intelligent and respectable writers. Even the Albany Express prints it, and possibly it may get itself naturalized and be adopted even by the critical and the squeamish. It is evident that its application to that class of fraudulent and lying reports which habitually appear in the World is not without propriety.

Gen. Newton M. Curtiss of St. Lawrence ounty was elected on Thursday to be the head of the Grand Army of the Republic in the State of New York. He well merits the distinction, and the event reminds us of the time. ot so very long ago, when he was indicted and tried here in this city for violating some reguation of our Chinese civil service. The trial amounted to nothing, and Gen. CURTISS measured about seven feet in stature when it was concluded.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN would make a very ad-

So a thousand horse power Conuss engine an be made to wind a spool of cotton or polish a knitting needle; but the great and magnifient machine was not built for such petty uses

We are indebted to the Hon. PHINEAS TAY-OR BARNUM for a copy of the new illustrated edition of his autobiography. It is a book full of variety, interest, and entertainment, as fresh as a rose and more accidented than a novel. Mr. BARNUM has now lived nearly eighty rears, and we conclude that he has had more fun himself and given more to more people during this period than any other individual on the face of the globe.

Here is a question of more than ephemeral

When will Postmaster PEARSON go?

From the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The Tariff bill will be reported to the full Committee on Ways and Means next Friday. It is practically finished now, though a meeting of the Democrate who have been framing it will be held to merrow night to put on the finishing touches. Wool, lumber, and salt will be added to the free list, and so will a large number of chemicals. Coal and from ore will not be made free on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia opposition.

on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia opposition.
It is also hinted that coal is not added to the free list because the New Englanders persist in standing out against tariff reform. If coal should be admitted duty free the New England people could get that commodity near at hand and much cheaper than now. It is not to be made free as a punishment for their opposition to general tariff reduction.

and much cheaper than now. It is not to be made free as a punishment for their opposition to general tariff reduction.

The rate of duty on steel rails is to be reduced from \$17 to \$12 a ton, and on pig from from \$7 to \$5.20. Reductions on other metal schedules will be in about the same proportion. The specific duty on woollen manufactured goods is to be taken off to make up for putting wool on the free list, and the advalorem duty will be reduced about 20 per cent, on high grades of cloth, and more on the cheaper grades of woollen manufacture.

Sugar gets a cut of 22 per cent, and the reductions of the tariff on cotton goods will take all told \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 from the rovenues. The abolition of internal tax on all forms of tobacco, except cigars and cigarettes, and the concessions to the moonahiners by taking the tax from frait distillation will reduce the revenues from that source about \$25,000,000 to \$27,000,000. All fold, the reductions provided for in the bill amount to about \$75,000,000 or \$80,000,000.

A Fereign Explanation of Mr. Blaine's Withdrawal.

From the Pall Mall Go Those who saw Mr. James G. Blaine when he was in London last year at the Jubiles will not be surprised at his letter from Fiorence declining to be put in nomination as Republican candidate for the American Presidency. Mr. Blaine looked as if he were utterly ex hausted. His energy and his magnetic powers seemed

What Jews Need-and Christians, Too. From the Jewish Messenger.

We Israelites do not need any new creed, but a genuine faith in the old one. No new departure is requisite, but a deeper realization of the power of old truths. Freshness in the presentation of divine trut force in its application, feeling and fervor in its minis-tration, cannot be manufactured. They must spring from the spirit of preacher and teacher. And if they ere visible in word and work, the people will respond

The Sun Get There Aloue.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat Each of the New York papers of last Monday contained a couple of columns about the Crown Prince's throat, but only one of them—THE SUN—contained an inmiligible account of the Mount Vernon cyclone

Mr. Corbin's \$20,000 Gift to the Miners. From the Philadelphia Press.

The Corbin check for \$20,000, which was to be distributed to the needy miners of the Reading system, has been so little talked of since the first announcement from the first announcement of the first fi

A performance of Byron's "Manfred" will be

given at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 3 in aid of the workingmen's school and the free kindergar-ten located at 100 West Fifty fourth street. The school, which has 300 to 400 pupils is non-sec-tarian, and educates the children of the poor from the tarian, and educates the children of the poor from the age of three, when they are received into the kinder-garien until they are it. The most approved methods of teaching are employed in the school, and during the last two or three years of their stay there the pupils,

both boys and girls, are specially trained in technical work, fitting them to go at once into workshops and It is to be hoped that the receipts of the proposed entertainment at the Metropolitan Opera House may be as liberal as the educational establishment to which they A WISE DECISION.

The Defeat of the Inauguration Day Amend ment Clears the Way for a Better Plan. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The advocates of Congressman Crain's proposition for changing the date of the beginning and end of the term of Congress are encouraged by the defeat this week of the Senate's project for the same purpose.

A great objection to the constitutional amendment which passed the Senate was its being made applicable to the present Congress and the present term of the Presidency. Both of these, which will end on March 4, 1889, were to be extended to April 30, the day provided in the Senate plan for the beginning and end of subsequent terms of Congress and the Pres-

The notion of a Congress endeavoring to extend its own term, under no pressure of emergency, is contrary to popular ideas of fitness and expediency. Besides, the hurry involved in rushing through the ratifications of the

and expediency. Besides, the hurry involved in rushing through the ratifications of the States would be injurious, and would form another had precedent. Some members saw the chance of signalizing their own service and the term of the present Executive in this extraordinary way, but the Senate's project was defeated, getting only one majerity, instead of a two-thirds vote.

Still, so large a vote for a measure in several respects objectionable, shows the almost universal feeling that something must be done to extend the second or short session. The opponents of the Senate's measure generally held that it was standing in the way of a better project, that of Mr. Crain. These two considerations lead to the belief that there will after all be an amendment of the Constitution, and that Mr. Crain's will be the one adopted.

What does this plan propose? First, it transfers the time for beginning and ending each Congress from the 4th of March to the Sist of December. Next, it makes the first regular session of a Congress chosen in November begin on the first Monday of the January following, or about two months after as now. The second session would open also in January.

The first effect of this change would be to make the whole year available, if necessary, for the second session of each Congress, instead of only three months, including the Christmas holidays, as under the present law, and less than five months under the present law, and less than five months under the present law, Senate plan. Next, the House would better represent the

next, the house would better represent the popular will. Now, unless called together in extra session, it does not begin its work until over a year after its election, though the members draw their salaries from about four months thereafter; and when they have had only one regular session their successors are chosen. These are additional arguments put by the friends of the Crain plan:

by the friends of the Crain plan:

The members elected in November would have about sixty days in which to receive their certificates, to prepare for contests, to a crange their private affairs, and to reach the capital. There would be so holiday adjournment. The House would only be eight days without a Speaker, instead of nise menths, as under the out a system.

The theory of the founders of the Censtitution that the prepriet of the founders of the Censtitution that the prepriet out, and they would be engaged in the settlement of the issues upon which they were cheen within sixty days after their election.

The House chosen at the Presidential election would assist in the counting of the Fresidential vote, and sleet the fresident in case the election should devolve upon the fresident in case the election should devolve upon the fresident in case the election should devolve upon the fresident in case the election should review the fresident in the fr Spearer, instead to see the Constitution that the theory of the founders of the Constitution that the sentatives should come "fresh from the people" sentatives should come "fresh from the people of the constitution of the cons

the Frestoent in case the election should devolve upon. There would be two long sessions without any fixed time for adjournment, except such as might be agreed upon, and there need be no failure of important bills the following the first would be no election between the sentence of the first would not be placed in the disemma of choosing between a temporary abandonment of their post of duty and defeat at home. They would have an opportunity between the sessions to visit their constituents and discuss pending measures with them. The first session would not be a game of choose between the two parties, with the fall elections as the wager. And there would be no necessity for extra sessions.

These are weighty considerations, and the subject involved is one of great moment. The resolution for a constitutional amendment passed by the Senate has served a good purpose, though itself faulty, in calling public attention to this matter. Now the path is open for the Crain project, or for a better one, if a better can be suggested.

POPULAR SYMPATHY WITH "LARRY."

A Connecticut Man Suggests Music as an Aid Against the Divvie.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your disinterested and unselfish efforts to bring "Larry" Godkin to a condition where exact and uncompromising veracity shall be the unvarying rule of his life command the approval of all right minded people. May I suggest that, like many another, in the intensity of your zeal you have overlooked what would

your zeal you have overlooked what would have been, and yet may be, an important aid in bringing about the result we all so much desire. Pardon the liberty I take if my interference in this delicate matter seem impertinent. But, in common with all other good citizens who have heard of the tremendous undertaking. It am full of the subject, as well as of anxiety to see the crowning number 100 reached within a reasonable time. Taking it that you are willing to accept advice in so important a matter, it seems to me I ought not to lot any mistaken notions of reserve prevent me from offering a suggestion that may prove valuable.

I would ask you if some easily portable musical instrument, such as a hand organ accordeon, or mouth harmonica, be played softly in an adjoining apartment to the one where the struggle is going on, particularly when there seems to be danger of a necessity of lowering the registering pins or pegs of the alchometer, would it not be beneficial and timely?

Chief mildly the erring, kind language endears.

Chide mildly the erring; kind language endears. Grief follows the sinful; add not to their tears.

The heart that is stricken needs never a blow.

Think not that I grow over warm with my subject when I urge that this proposition merits consideration. If adopted and made use of—although all knowledge of its proposed use should be carefully kept from "Larry"—I am bold and enthusiastic enough to predict that if the glorious result of perfect success should be obtained, it will be then seen that nothing helped more than the means I now diffidently suggest, always provided they be made use of with that and good judgment.

New York. Feb. 23. CONNECTICUT. She Was Not Pleased.

From the St. Paul Globe.

There are an abundance of good men for husbands in Dakota, and there are many instances where matches have been made through the agency of the newspapers, but that plan does not always work out domestic felicity. An instance is given:

A year or so ago a dark-eyed, comely, and intelligent lady of marringeable years, came over from Scotland to visit her married sister in Canada. Her name was Inness. She saw a stray copy of the Chicago Heiping Hand, containing the card of a Dakota bachelor wanting a lady correspondent "with a view of matrimony," She responded—in fun, of course, Various letters passed between them, and photographs were exchanged. The young man represented himself as a young farmer with farm, stock, and suburban estate, lie proposed and she accepted, with the condition that if they were both pleased on meeting they would marry, he sending her money to pay her fare from Canada to the south Dakota town. She came a few weeks ago, and, as she stepped from the car, was recognized and welcomed by the delighted young man, as she was more lovely than the photo indicated.

But the delight was not the man who sat for the picture—had red hair, and didn't suit her fancy at all. She turned her back unon him and cruelly blasted ail his fond hopes of conjugal joys, returning to Canada on the next train. That young man at Parker is out the money advanced for her fare and an object of merriment to all the maidens of that section, none of whom would now marry him. He might have fared better had he sent his own photograph and been honest in his representations.

Man and his Best Girl. From the Washington Critic.

Prom the Washington Critic.

The Rev. E. D. Huntley, formerly of this city, lectured recently in Baltimore on "The Girl to Love and How to Treat Her." Among other things he said that the girl for the average American citizen to love must keep herself abreast of the times, read the papers, and be able to talk politics. in addition to putting up with the little weaknesses of her husband. If he wants to smoke she should let him smoke at home, and not drive him for that indulgence to the nearest saloon. She must know how to economize, and not filluminate the whole house with a full head of gas in each room. Men shouldn't tell their sweethearts they will give them precious stones: they will probably have to come down to Rhine stones. Neither abould they quote their mothers. Mother quoting is the most fruitful source of domestic infelicity, and must be avoided above all things.

Mrs. Cleveland Opened the White Rouse From the Philadelphia Press

"I called at the White House the other day." said Mr. B. & Jamison. "and the front door was spened by Mrs. Cleveland herselt."
"What!" exclaimed one of the Democratic banker's well. nearers.
"Well," he returned. "you see she happened to be go-ing out of the White House just as I entered it."

A Bod Break. He stole softly up stairs, and in the dim light

began to rock the cradie and croon.

"What's the matter, John " asked his wife, elsepity.

"The baby wash (hic) nest'ling m' dear," replied John, an' I rot up t' quiet him."

You had better come to hed, John; the baby is in

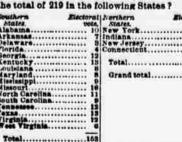
We record our conviction that among all the

ourrant periodicals for young people and children, the St. Nicholar, of which Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge is the edi-ter, is not extelled, if, indeed, it is equalled.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

The Problem that will Confront the Beme eratic National Convention.

The Democratio National Convention will ave a very plain politico-arithmetical problem to figure out. All its discussions, its ns, its platform, its nominations the whole tenor of its work is to be toward the surest solution of that question in arithmetic The problem is: How can 201 or more electoral votes be most certainly assured from the total of 219 in the following States?



These are the States which the Democratic

ticket carried four years ago. The result was 219 votes, or eighteen more than was necessary to elect. Electoral votes, however, do not di-vide up into small figures. While the whole electoral vote of all the States is 401, and 201 would be exactly enough, it would be difficult to figure out, by any combination of the figure above presented, any method of getting just that requisite figure and saving time and trouble about the other eighteen. The largest factor in this problem, the Southern vote, may be assumed to be already disposed of. There is to all intents and purposes, so far as the presentation of this case goes, as much of a olid South as there was in 1884. There are then presumably 158 electoral votes assured to the Democratic ticket. Forty-eight votes remain to be secured out of the sixty-six in the four Northern States which went Demoeratic in 1884. To obtain these forty-eight the electoral vote of New York is an absolute essential. The other three States may be obtained, but all three of them added together only make thirty votes, and without the thirtysix votes of New York they are useless. They would fall by eighteen votes of the requisite number. But New York, though an absolute essential, will not of itself be sufficient. Her thirty-six votes will fall twelve short of the re-quired total. To New York there must be added Indiana with her fifteen votes, or both New Jersey and Connecticut, with their combined fifteen. New York with New Jersey's nine wil not do, any more than New York with Connec ticut's six. There must be forty-eight votes assured over and above the full vote of the pre sumably assured solid South, and these fortyaight can be obtained only by the carrying o New York and Indiana, or New York, Connecti-

cut, and New Jersey.

The problem is a plain one. It need not be muddled and mystifled by injecting figures of a possible electoral vote in Minnesota or Wisonsin any more than by subtracting the elec toral votes of any Southern States. If the Dem eratic National Convention can find the solution to the problem just as it stands, the party will take its demonstration of it as sound. If two-thirds of the members of that Convention can agree on any man, who they conscientiously believe can win the required electoral votes as here demonstrated, that man is the one o nominate.

In the National Committee

From the Baltimore American.

Benator Vest of Missouri, in seconding the claims of St. Louis for the National Convention, said that if there was anything in a location which would enable the Democratic party to continue the present brave and honest administration of the Government, no sort of local or personal feeling ought to interfere. If would influence the issue in the coming contest that grain of dust should be put in the scale by the location of the Convention in any part of the United States. But he did not believe that the holding of the Convention in any one of the cities named would influence to any de gree the election. Chicago had obtained the last De cratic Convention, but his impression was that Chicago had given the same brutal Republican majority. [Laugh-ter.] In the course of his speech he declared that he belonged to that school of Democrats who believed that all the offices of this country should be filled by competent and worthy Democrats. [Loud and prolonged applauss and cheers, and a cry of "Hurrah for David B. Hill!"]

A Prominent Pittsburgher Sees the President

From the Pitteburgh Dispatch. "Did I see President Cleveland? Well, I should say I did. I went to his vublic reception. Owing to circumstances ever which I unfortunately had no control our conversation was brief. But it was to the poin "I wish you long life, lots of fun, and a second term.

"I hope so, sir,' was Mr. Cleveland's reply.
"Then I had to move on before I could ask Mr. Cleve-

A Leap Year Privilege. She sat idly watching the empty oyster shells

rithin reach. "Mr. Sampson." she said, with a little blush, "do you think that young ladies are justified in taking advantage of their leap year privileges!"

His heart gave one great saddle rock bound, for she was rich and be was toor, and he loved her with that mad passion so common to this condition of society. He fervantly assured ber that he did.

"Then, Mr. Fainpson," she said, shyly, "I think I would like a dozen more on the shell."

An Expert Accountant.

"Do you not think, Miss Smith," he plended. hat in time you might learn to love me?"
Possibly," the girl repiled. "If you could render me statement of what you are worth, Mr. Jones, I might tru to love you. I'm very quick at figures."

The Sixth Entry to the Sleeping Tournament. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I saw in our paper several challenges for a 142-hour eleeping natch. I, William Droff Ryan of the city of Troy, make match. I, William Droff syan of the Cay of Step, many this proposition: That the four challengers and I agree to a match in any hall in New York city for a purse of \$1,000, that is, making it \$250 apiece, the man electing the most out of the 14 hours without the use of oplates to take the stakes. My backers are II. E. Quaide, C. Key saw Mullen, and J. Constable Moore. william Droff Ryan, 377 Fourth street, Troy, M. Y.

Carrison and Blue Wing.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish o inform you that previous to Garrison leaving for San rancisco, which was on last Saturday night, he wrote to Fresident Phil Dwyer of the Brooklyn Jockey Clu
demanding a searching investigation as to the allege
ilous set forth by Capt Brown as to the riding of Bin
Wing in the Brooklyn Handicap last year. As a matte
for publication.

Was McManox.

Parystat. Val. 24. Paterilla, Peb. 34

609 Miles, In May, 1884. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To decide a bet, will you please state Rowell's best record in a size days' re-as-yes-please centest. Groups Hall. It to Not.

To the Edition of the Sur-Sir: Is it the sahion for ladies to continually chew gum while attending a select ball or assembly! Beware the Parler Match,

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Carelossness with parlor matches causes The Plannel That Is Washed.

From the Washington Critic.
'Twas on a chilly, Sunday morn,
When Grover, with a spurt,
Jumped out of bed at 9 o'clock
And grabbed his flannel shirt. He yanked it up, he yanked it down. He stretched it far and wide, He stuck his feet into the arms And kicked it in the side.

and then he shoved both of his arms into that flannel red. And when he got them half way in, He followed with his head.

Now, did you ever see this sight: A boot leg on a cat? Well magnify it many times. And Grover looked like that. He worked an hour and full a half, And shed some oaths and tears;

And promptly at 11 A. M.
The shirt had reached his ears. Then in his wiid despair he made The effort of his life; And, as it settled round his neck. In came his charming wife.

And then he put his linen on.
While Mrs. 1; did say;
Good gracious. Grover, pull it down;
Don't wear it up that way!" "Don't mention it, my love," said he,
And winked his western eye.

I'll west it so, the tarif. Frank,
Makes flannel very high."

Don't risk anything with a stubborn cough when a safe remedy may be had in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant Ser-

NEW PARTIONS IN DINNERS.

All the New Wrinkles of the Parisian Table -The Enermons Luxury of Grand R pasts-Lets of Life and Always Music. From the London Publa.

Among accepted novelties must be mentioned the now general fashion of much sliver brice-brac upon the tables. To each guest a tiny sliver sait cellar, of a different shape to each cover. This is in the shape of a marmits, this of a saucepan, that of a shell. Also at small familiar dinners to each guest is a little butter dish, also of sliver, in a familiar dappe, and a tiny knife thereto—an excellent addition to the table. dish, also of silver, in a fanciful shape, and a tiny knife thereto—an excellent addition to the table when system are served, and pretty withal, also appetizing with the los-spangied pat of yellow butter in the aliver shell. Still at the diner futime, in front of the host the mustard pet, the pepper mill. You for a silver pictle jar. The table should resemble a children's feast. Liliputian trides everywhere. Candles are much used new, with tinted chaddes in alliver candlesticks.

everywhere. Candles are much used new, with tining shades, in silver candlesticks. At grand dinner parties the most luxury possible is the order of the day. It is in these lean years a matter of serious consideration the giving of a fashionable dinner serious consideration the giving of a fashionable dinner party, the expenses being enormous. Including wines, flowers, and the indispensable orchestra, it is safe to as-sert that a fashionable dinner of twenty or thirty covers in a good house costs the entertainers a minimum of \$10 in a good house costs the entertainers a minimum of no a head. Candelabra of silver or gold are much used. It is the object to have as much light as possible. Bare and recherchs flowers and fruits are sought for at se and received nowers and trutts are sought for, at an matter what expense. It is indifferent whether the dowers be beautiful or the fruits of pleasant savor, predowers be beautiful or the truits of pleasant savor, pre-vided they be costly and unique.

Hors d'œuvres are now almost invariably served in the Russian way. No dinner begins well newadays which is not preceded by caviar, amoked saimen, and

Russian cordinis. The hest must also play the certy rôle of Monte Criste, and there must be at least one unique and rare dish on the menu-a storiet, a bustard, a outsect of hear, a rott de cerf. Fole-gras should be served on luminous ice, either in silces on a large block, er in rounds on a pyramid of illuminated ice. The ice is white or tinted on choix and is of beautiful effect. is white or tinted as choin, and is of beautiful effect.

At the the menu carda no present novatities are to be noticed. At good houses the menu is printed on respiciency, and the menu is printed on respiciency and the same being written in the mornant insted text at the right-hand corner. In the important matter of decorations a nevelty exists in the gardens looping from the central chandeller round the candels bra. The garlands should be made of greenery with costly blooms and tied with bows of various colored silks at intervals. To complete this style of decoration a large spergus, full of growing flowers should be placed. a large spergus, full of growing flowers should be placed before the hostess. The "unique" siyle is to place one most coally flower before each guest, each flower to be different of its kind, and each to be placed in a unique and costly beaquesters. At one house the sole decor-tion was a single orchid of priceless value in a little Venetian glass standing in the centre of the table

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY. George B. Roberts, head of the Pennsylvania Railroad

system, and about whose tenure of office a rather sens-tional publication was made recently, is a careworn but active-looking man, and is often seen at the Fifth Avanue Hotel. He was there a day or two ago, in company with his friends, George W. Childs, A. J. Drexe, and Wayne MacVeagh. Mr. Child's newspaper is one of the most consistent friends and champions Mr. Roberts railroad ever had, Mr. Drexel was Mr. Child's parine, and Mr. MacVeagh is counsel for the railroad. Mr. Roberts, and Mr. MacVeagh is counsel for the railroad of the railroad of the company thirty-six year age as rodman in an engineering party. He was put in constructing such local roads as the North Parent. constructing such local roads as the North Pennsy vania, the Broadtop, &c., and developed such execu tive ability that he was made assistant to the President in 1862. For eight years past he has been President and has rarely failed to be at his office, hard at work by I o'clock in the morning. Mr. Roberts is a tail, spare man, with brown hair and eyes, and a moustache just touched with gray. He lives in a big stone "castle" at Pencoys, on the New York division of the road, not far from Philadelphia.

A tidy-looking piece of femininity, with a brighted head and a natty white apron on, leaned out of a Fourth avenue flat bouse yesterday and shook the apron vigor onaly. The ashman just below looked up and breezily called out, "La, miss, where's the white horse " Where upon the tidy-looking girl grinned, in spite of herself, and bobbing away from the window, brought suddenly back into full view a child's hobby horse neatly up holstered in white horse hair. "There, imperence," she answered, and the ashman laughed as if to kill him well posted on topics of the day.

A sister of Senator Faulkner of West Virginia is spending the winter in New York, under surrical treatment for an affection of the spine. She is Mrs. S. V. Pierce, and the widew of a prominent stock broker who was well known about town some years ago. Mrs. Pierce suffers from a painful complication of diseases which Charles James Faulkner, represented Uncle Sam at the Court of Versailles. Mrs. Pierce has fost published a nteresting little brochure called "Life in a Wheel Chair

There is a problem in this town for the temperance people to solve. He is in the neighborhood of 50 years old, and his life for the last ten years has been the comment of all who know him. His business requires the finest eya, the most delicate teach, and dreamy fancy, and, moreover, there must be inventive talent that needs replenishment as the seasons come and go. Yet for ter years he has averaged between thirty and forty drinks to whiskey, gin, or brandy, but jumbles them all up, taking brandy before breakfast and gin and whiskey the rest of the day. He has been known to take nine gia fizzes before 8 o'clock in the morning. He is in ted every night at 10 o'clock, and up at 6 in the morning. occupied in dashing in and out of a neighboring hotel barroom. He is well known up town, and the pride of his friends is that this human sepulchre of rum has never been seen intoxicated. Some swell New York boys who in her plate, while he finished the last morsel of cracker ment before 10 o'clock in the morning. This story is pretty stiff, but it goes.

SUNBEAMS.

-A substance which resembled sulphur fell with a rain at Gracias. Honduras, in December, and floated on the surface of the ponds and other receptace in which water was collected -A Bridgeton, N. J., tomato grower says

he can raise from ten to fifteen tons of tomatees to its scre, which at \$5.50 per ton would yield from \$55 to \$88. Wheat yields but about twenty-five bushels to an acre at \$1, bringing only \$25. -Two men were attacked in a sledge by wolves in the listoger Mountains. Transylvans re-cently. They threw away all the wrape they could spare, and while the wolves tore at their rugs hastend-te the nearest village. The wolves have been watched

for, but have not again been seen. It is proposed during the present session of Parliament to push the Suitor's Relief bill to unnerthe calling of barristers and solicitors. It provides that every suitor shall be heard by either barrister or sello-iter before any tribunal and that connect shall be entitled to practise as solicitors and vice versa

-Three children of Nicholas Crean of Long Branch are suffering from paralysis. They has just been pronounced cured from diphiheria when it was found that one child's palate was paralyzed so hat it cannot speak plainly; another has temporari ost the full use of its limbs, and the third can swalle only with extreme difficulty -A man during the recent blizzard in

Saunders county, Neb. was caugh; out while sieighlur. He unhitched his mules from the sleigh and turned the box over himself and his five children whom he was ringing from school. For myeral hours they wrapped up in robes under the box, and when they ves -An Indian urn about the size and shape of a cocoanut was exhumed on Benjamin Lupton's farm near Bridgeton, N. J. It is comely in shape and smooth in workmanship, and ornamented around the neck ne

the mouth, with the poculiar impression found on the broken pottery of the Indian village near Shiloh. In dian remains and arrows have been found there, and t is supposed to be an Indian camp ground. David Whelpley, during the blizzard, sitched his horse and crawled into a hole to the groun which had been used for a cellar and stayed there all sight. The place was only three feet high. To keep from freezing he whittled pieces of pine board ask burnt them. There being a wooden floor above he had

to keep the fire low, and he was alternately smothered and frozen until 7 the next morning. His horse was al-right, and he reached home, but was completely the sausted, but only slightly frozen. -The Courrier des Etats Unis publishes some interesting notes on the marriages of German and Austrian princes. Royal blood appears to have been fer some time at a discount in the matrimonial market. A brother of the Empress of Austria married a plain Miss Mendel. The Archduke Henry married a singer in the Orais theatre, a Praulein Leopoliine Hoffman. An uncle of the Emperor of Austria fell in love with a position, who was the daughter of a Pestmaster. She was a
great horsewoman and as there was no position for the transfer. his Highness at the Braudhofes station, where she lived,

she volunteered her services, put on the leather breaches, cracked her whip, and started out on the read to fame and fortune. A Belighted Audience. Amateur Actor-I think I was great's that death scene. Charley.

Charley—Yea, indeed, old man. Why, when you fall back and expired, and your lifeless form was carried away, the appliance was fairly deafening, I never saw such a delighted audience.

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